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PATENT
Exhibit "D"

Low Entropy Terminal User System (LETUS)

Field of Invention:

This invention relates to the methods by which computer systems are controlled by individuals using a terminal of some type and the terminal patterns presented to the user for controlling the computer system. In particular this invention relates to a general method for users to control computer systems and networks from computer interface devices (terminals) such as computer screens, radios, telephones or keyboards that precludes the user from changing the terminal control patterns increasing the entropy of the interface device control terminal as they operate the computer system.

Prior Art and Problem Description

Ways for users to control and operate computer systems are as old as computers themselves and until the advent of the Graphical User Interface (GUI) in the 1980's the text selection menu was the most common method to allow a user to operate the computer system from a terminal. With the advent of the GUI selection "Icons" attached to applications or other computer commands, the need for desktop managers such as used by Windows 2000 or the iMac "became a defacto adopted standard" in the early 90's for allowing a user to operate and design their own computer

control terminal interface. With the advent of the HTML standards and the World Wide Web (WWW) distributed database computer networks, the Browser was created to read all the various distributed "desk top" computer screens or "Website pages" as they are commonly called. The "dynamic hyperlink icon" was created in the mid 90's to move quickly from one piece of information to another located at another location on the WWW distributed computer system and many more "network User Interfaces" (sometime referred to as NUI 's) were provided to the user.

At present there are two major Browser desktop manager interpreters and icon interface controllers referred to as Netscape (the forerunner of Netscape was Mosaic created by Marc Andresson and others at the University of Illinois) and Internet Explorer created at the Microsoft Company in the last couple of years to compete with the Netscape browser. In fact Browser user interface screens are quickly replacing standard desk top manager user interface screens as the preferred computer user interface screen in order that a user can look at any of the millions of WWW computer screens. Plus, they are now adapted so one can look at one's own computer directories and files from the same browser.

However, whether it is the local computer system desktop manager or a WWW plus local computer system browser, the poor user is still deluged with 100 and 1000' and now millions of icons (including the hyperlinks) attached to information files or computer program. One can summarize the

above computer control systems by saying "they have the ability to connect any computer file through out the world to any user through out the world with as many screen combinations of information connection icons as a programmer can create in their lifetime (programmers include individuals designing their own desk top screens using programs such as Windows or iMac or WWW programs supplied by companies such as AOL or Yahoo to attach icons to files or programs). In fact, this has become a popular past time with many because it is so easy. Although the user computer control system is only useful to a single individual, it is highly promoted by the desktop manager program developer companies (see Patent No. 6,061,692 by Thomas, et al. assigned to Microsoft Corp and Patent No. 6,014,638 by Burge et al. assigned to AOL). In terms of low entropy control systems (Reference Information Theory, pattern recognition and neural networks by David J.C. MacKay published by Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge UK), it was much better when one had to use the "C:\" prompt because it was standard and the prompt always started at the top of the computer file directory system no matter whose computer one was using. That is, the energy required to learn how to operate somebody else's computer was much less than when all files were arranged automatically into a directory and a file (only two things to look for) than now where one can arrange one's own connection patterns (unlimited things to look for). Hence, it is not hard to see there is near chaos in many Schools, work

places, and certainly the Governments around the world because of the unwanted Information (called "noise" or "entropy" in the field of information theory) associated with current computer terminals used to operate the computer systems.

Today, virtually every desktop terminal system is different and information learned while learning to operate every new screen presented when a selection or control icon is "clicked" is mostly never used again (this is especially true when surfing the Internet). One could easily say the current computer control system terminal design is a very high entropy terminal user system (most of the learning energy is wasted and the designs certainly result in extremely high error selection rates for operators and increases the skill level requirements for companies and individuals hired to operate the computer systems using the existing terminal designs). Considering this has only happened in a five year period (the WWW was unheard of by people out side the universities and a few technology companies until 1995), is remarkable because many that had taken the time to learn DOS or Unix control standards thought that attaching the files underneath the "C:\" or "login" prompt to a GUI icon would be a good thing and make the computer more user friendly.

Thus, GUI and NUI desktop managers were heartedly embraced as a step in the right direction. Little did people realize that in a few years computer terminal control system gridlock and near chaos would prevail

through out many industries let alone the computer and communication industries.

Note that in many cases "Icon desktop managers" have worked as intended such as the simple retail control screens where the icons are standard (at least for that retail chain such as McDonalds or Wendy's).

In fact, one can run a computer screen patent search between 1985 and 2000 and find a number of computer control systems methods to interface tasks or searches with a user. However they all are of the type falling into one of the categories such as described in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,875,110; 5,768,142 and 5,550,746 by Jacobs for data searches and 5,999,918 by Williams for interacting with customers regarding products and 5,961,592 by Hsia for managing screens and No. 5,682,506 by Corby et al. for multiple customizing a screen for the same object (this is a patent promoting entropy) and 5,999,908 by Abelow for a user product selection system and 4,972,318 for an order entry system.

Another invention by Rowe et al. and assigned to Microsoft Corporation, U.S. Patent No. 5,812,123, actively promotes tools that let programmers design screens which mix categories on the same screen and put text and information of their choosing where ever they think it should go and put their own screen patterns on the screen. In fact the screen entropy has become so bad that Microsoft developed screen wizards to help the user use their application programs (see Patent No.

5,301,326) and other companies such as IBM have been working the same problem (see Patent No. 5,859,637 by Tidwell).

Screen designs of this type are further encouraged by the "build your own website" programs on the market today such as MS Publisher and FrontPage along with the step by step website design programs offered by AOL and many other Internet Service Providers seeking customers. All of these programs and services actively promote increased entropy and in fact most desktop manager programs today actually have "trash cans" so that user efforts can be quickly converted into "wasted" effort (or increased entropy) for the user.

But one can observe quickly in everyday transactions and articles (with out having to do patent searches) that if we accept the need for a mobile low skilled labor force between countries and industries even the screens between McDonalds and Wendy's should not be different other than in color, language or other brand items not affecting the user interface training requirements.

Those computer system control advocates voting (designing) to let the individual choose the screen design look and icons systems such as the current browser and desktop manager programs are high entropy system promoters and thus vacuously are also information age chaos prompters. The automobile analogy would be, "let every automobile manufacture, lease agent, or owner configure their own car engine and

accessories control system and let every road authority design their own roadway signs ". One can review the history of transportation during the period when such absurd ideas were in fact the state of the art and see near chaos prevailed in that industry during that brief period.

All of the screen inventions in use today, other than the general desktop managers and browsers, are "niche" specialized user control screens primarily focusing on the file management portion of the system and usually changing every time a new model is produced. Good examples of these are Kiosk Terminals designed for fixed information databases and or fixed connections to outside services such as the Internet. Virtually none focus on the user skill levels required to use the system and on the high entropy involved if choices are left up to manufactures or users. Other analogies for control standards were experienced with the automobile (until standards for controls were adopted the industry floundered) the Internet (until a standard communication language HTML was created the network floundered). Probably the latest example (which is less than 15 years old) is the application programs industry. Until standard open architecture operating systems were established, the industry floundered for lack of good development tools. In essence, without standards being created for multiple users systems the entropy (wasted time and effort) will always tend to unnecessarily increase for users of those systems because learning

multiple terminal control systems for operating the same system is very wasteful.

Unfortunately the screen standards (desktop managers and browsers) are diametrically opposed to low entropy terminals because they are part of the tools developed for the application program developer which give the unlimited design freedom mentioned above. They are very high entropy terminals such as those running with the Windows 2000 and Browser designs that allow any user to configure (in fact demand that they configure) their own computer control system.

Before computer technology became ubiquitous in every day life, computer standard problems were the responsibility of committees set up in trade organizations or among the major manufactures themselves. Good examples are in the communication industry and especially more recently within the wireless industry for protocol standards such as the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), so that all wireless devices such as cell phones and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) can interconnect to the Internet and each other and run applications using a standard communication Protocol. However, these standards are still focused on the "cross platform" or interchangeability of various devices or programs and have nothing to do with standards for the user (terminal standards) who has to ultimately control the system.

The user is often the last to be considered in these discussions. In fact, the advent of the wireless devices are compounding the entropy problem for users because each designer uses the designer's own voice user interface (VUI) control words or, even worse, lets the user create the user's own (analogous to letting every user design the user's own desk top control system). Braille control systems are no better because they just take the existing high entropy control systems and convert them to the Braille touch keyboard symbols.

The move to control computers by voice commands (because phones are ubiquitous worldwide as are internet Service Provider (ISP) systems connected to the phones), prompted the inventor to adapt the current invention methods to solving the voice high entropy user control problem as well as the screen high entropy control system. As with many problems requiring a good standard for solution, the results pay off in many ways because standards always open the door for automation.

The current invention focuses on providing a very Low Entropy Terminal User System (LETUS) designed to let almost every conceivable computer system and every conceivable piece of information associated with the computer system and required by a user to be controlled or accessed from a few simple screens having a few standard symbols. The present invention utilizes a server side Browser that detects the type of legacy browser operating program the user terminal device has and then

directs the terminal browser to only display the LETUS terminal control patterns. In one preferred embodiment, the server side browser always detects the types of legacy browser operating program. This approach lets the current design to be adopted as a standard with out having to be incorporated into all the existing desktops and browsers on the market today.

In addition, the present invention allows the same system to be controlled or accessed by a few simple voice commands or to be controlled or accessed by a few simple Braille commands in the case of the blind. The standards are designed so that once a user learns to "drive a car built with these control systems" they can drive "any car using the same type control system except for maybe color and language changes not effecting the basic control and information display patterns" in almost any industry and in any country where the user knows the language. In other words, the LETUS method is to computer control system designers what the car and roadway control standards are to car manufactures and roadway designers. In terms of the existing computer control systems for example, very few people can " drive each others computer" unless they are skilled in the art of computer control technology (as mentioned earlier the "C:\" even made it easier for those skilled in the art to drive each others car in the early days but that vanished with the GUI and the desk top managers/browser control systems). Those not skilled in the art of "computer driving" are hopelessly

at the mercy of those who are skilled drivers or worse yet those persons trained by the skilled drivers. This was the way the automobile industry was for almost fifty years (ironically this is just about the same number of years computer technology has been around).

Summary of the Invention

In general, the present invention relates to a terminal user system for controlling a personal computer or a kiosk. The terminal user system is provided with a control program providing interaction with a user in at least one format selected from the group consisting of a graphical user interface, an audio interface, and a braille interface. The control program includes a plurality of data entry outputs, a plurality of information outputs, a plurality of selection outputs, and a plurality of computer terminal controls.

The plurality of data entry outputs are selectively providable to the user for receiving data input from the user. The data entry outputs have a single data input pattern.

The plurality of information outputs are selectively providable to the user for outputting information to the user. The information outputs present information to the user in a single information output pattern.

The plurality of selection outputs are providable to the user. Each of the selection outputs have a plurality of choices that permit the user to select and run various selections selected from the group consisting of a web access program, an application program, another selection output, an information output and a data entry output. The choices on each of the selection outputs are presented to the user in a single selection pattern.

The plurality of computer terminal controls are associated with the choices on the selection outputs for allowing the user to navigate among selected ones of the web access program, the application program, the data entry outputs, the information outputs and the selection outputs whereby the user can control the entire personal computer or kiosk.

In one preferred embodiment, the LETUS invention only uses the three types of outputs (selection outputs, data entry outputs, and information outputs) and a few control symbols and a few standard shapes

along with a pattern recognition screen layout with all the icons connected to successfully lower equivalence class icons. The preferred embodiment selection outputs are equivalent information class icon patterns layered on top of each other by starting at the top of the equivalent class system and each "click or touch" drops to the next equivalence class level screen. Each of the lower selection outputs have an identical screen pattern (not necessarily screen identical) to the next higher screen level except for the class of selection choices. Note that the top of the equivalence class can be subject or location for example such as a Ford or Buick have some cosmetic difference that do not effect the ability of a Ford driver from driving a Buick.

The preferred system pattern has eight, twelve or sixteen shapes equally distributed around the center shape with the center shape always being the same icon symbol "clicked or touched" at the next higher equivalence selection level to get to the lower level. Most all of the simple control symbols (analogous to the lights, trunk, hood, radio, etc control buttons on cars or traffic symbols on roadways) are distributed equally around the screen borders and except for the few standard "go to" control symbols, are always in the same border location for every screen. For example a 15 equivalence class system (a 15 click system) with 16 classes at each level theoretically can connect the user to virtually everything known to man and certainly every thing on everybody's computer that has

any meaningful value. Yet the user would never have to look at (learn) more than two types of the outputs to get any information in the world ever again or to go to computer driving school ever again even though the information storage capacity keeps doubling every 18 months according to Moore's law.

A 32 class icon screen distributed around the center shape would attach to the same number of objects as the 16 class screen using only 13 clicks and is also described and becomes useful down at the lower equivalence class levels to reduce the number of "clicks" required by the user. This is like using a 16 cylinder engine rather than an 8 cylinder engine, to the computer driver, it is just more powerful but it does not require any change in driver education. In practice to have to use more than a 3 click system is rare and for extensive website information management normally a 1 to 2 click system handles every thing (even the large Websites like Dell's, Cisco's, Microsoft on the Internet today is less than a four click LETUS design).

All information is presented on the same information output independent of what type information (the information screen is like a standard billboard and you can paste any thing you want on the board if several billboards are required then they automatically are put behind each other).

The third type output is the data entry output and it is considered a most useful and innovative screen type, for example, belonging to the LETUS screen method. The data entry output preferably includes a simple data prompt screen with the same layout pattern as the selection screen but the center shape has been converted into an instruction prompter where one class item is entered into the form database one prompt at a time and the entry engine steps to the next item of each class before stepping to the next class. For example, a 4 item 8 class data entry screen allows forms with up to 32 item blocks to be filled out where the user never has to learn to read a 32 block form and only has to follow input instructions one simple item step at a time. Additionally if the item is required to be entered, a control symbol, such as a standard "r", will be denoted next to the item instruction. A preferred design has the "r" flashing or the "r" a different color than the instruction font to make it easy for the driver to know they must input the required information.

Once all of the prompted steps are finished the complete form is presented to the user on the standard information output for a final check before submitting to be processed. All three type LETUS output functions described above plus others discussed in the detailed description are done behind the scenes and the user never has to understand any thing about how the computer works or what happens to the submitted information.

One of the more easy classes to handle is for users who went to the old driver school such as desktop managers or Internet browser school. For example the internet computers are connected from a "web" symbol on the shape positioned in lower right corner of the selection outputs no matter what level the user is at and a click or touch sends the user to a 16 class website selection system (one class could be Yahoo or AOL for example or the top level could start with travel, shopping, real estate ,etc. and then the next levels would give choices under each of the top level choices). A similar "desktop" icon is used to quickly connect the user to the main computer engine applications such as word or excel or adobe (operating on a platform such as Windows or iMac or NT) for the user needing to work directly with the application being controlled by the LETUS engines (actually they are being controlled by the MOSS element engines which are described in Provisional Patent Application 60/186,874, the entire content of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

A separate but most powerful feature of a LETUS design is that computer automation and communication compression would be greatly enhanced because "invariant class and item tagging" would be practical for use when designing communication between programs and activating canned programs residing within all access terminal browsers for example (you can think of it as a "super Java" MOSS browser language or a Barcode for invariant information tagging). For example if all the location

classes and items such as a) country, b) State, c) county, d) city, e) zip, where for example coded like 3,4,5,6,7 where "3" for country means "a three click " (an 8 icon screen is used in this example) then each of 512 (8 raised to the 3rd power) countries could be uniquely represented by codes such as (4,5) which would always mean " the fourth icon from the top on the top country screen " and the "fifth icon from the top on the second country screen". By way of another example a "7" for zip means a "a seven click" which would uniquely represent 2,097,152 (8 raised to the 7th power) zip codes in each country and the series (4,7,2,0,3) would require only five digits instead of 7 like in the case of the first example on two digits were required instead of three. If countries and locations in countries were then class ordered in their frequency of use transmission time could easily be cut in half (or bandwidths doubled depending on how you want to describe the increased efficiency). If "MOSS" language activated programs resided in the access browsers for the invariant tasks of "local screens", "local voice" etc. then you are talking about bandwidth gains of ten or more times. In other words combing the LETUS user terminal standards with MOSS communication standards can yield powerful terminal access devices requiring much less bandwidth than required today.

The above description is for a video control LETUS but the audio control or Braille control system is based on the similar principals. The audio system can for example use a single syllable sound icon for the top

class, a double syllable sound icon for the second class level etc. along with easy distinguishable sounds for the control icons such as the "web" sound for activating the Web icon and the Braille symbol for "Web" to activate the Web icon from a Braille keyboard. The advantage of using the same standard in all three user languages (video, audio, and Braille) the conversion back and forth is really simple and the conversion to different ethnic languages can be handled by simple automated standard word translators which are available today in operating systems such as Windows 2000 for most of the major countries.

In addition, since MOSS hides the underlying technology from the user and the LETUS terminals allow the user to operate every thing related to the underlying technology only the LETUS part of a MOSS program needs to have the user language changed to accommodate various countries. This is a much simpler approach to spreading computer technology world wide than having to change the underlying technology to another countries language such as NT or Windows 2000. Note again that this approach was used to spread transportation technology to all countries very quickly.

All fixed symbols for every class or control function are deceptively simple and is somewhat akin to the simplicity and power of the Barcode invention (the Barcode invention solved a basic standards labeling

fragmentation problem 40 years ago and today barcode systems are used for efficiently identifying almost anything).

In one preferred embodiment, the video selection outputs have choices, such as icons, symmetrically distributed around a center shape with the center shape being a selection pointer always pointing to the location of the mouse pointer. Each of the choices for each video selection outputs can be connected to the same equivalent class of items as the other choices arranged on the video selection outputs.

Furthermore, in one preferred embodiment, "clicking" on one of the choices on the selection outputs can only send the user to one of two terminal pattern screens, where one of the two terminal pattern screens is an information output and the other is another selection output at a lower equivalence class level than the level where the choice was "clicked". When successive information outputs are selected by "clicking" on one of the next higher choices the center shape may always denote the next higher equivalence class choice "clicked" on by the user to arrive at the current information output choices.

Predetermined screen navigation and predetermined computer function icons can be distributed symmetrically around the screen borders and appear on all three LETUS type screens in the same position.

The user can choose the pattern icon ethnic characteristics, such as color, but has no control over the basic icon physical pattern shapes and geometrical distribution on the screen.

Using the choices on the selection outputs, the user can navigate to the computer application programs and operating systems residing on the user computer system underlying the three terminal patterns without requiring the underlying computer application programs and operating systems residing on the user computer system to be converted to the three LETUS terminal types. Furthermore, the user can navigate to the World Wide Web system underlying the three terminal patterns without requiring the underlying World Wide Web terminals to be converted to the three LETUS terminal types. The user computer system underlying the three terminal patterns can all reside on the World Wide Web.

Other parts of the design and advantageous of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art when the present document is read in conjunction with the attached drawings.

Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing

With the accompanying figures a preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a low entropy terminal user system (LETUS) connecting a user to a computer system.

Applicant: Charles C. Freeny, Jr.
Title: **LOW ENTROPY TERMINAL USER SYSTEM (LETUS)**
Exhibit "D"

FIG. 2 is an illustration of the LETUS programs logic flow for each type screen.

FIG. 3 shows a basic LETUS equivalence class level selection output.

FIG. 4 shows a second equivalence class level selection output.

FIG. 5 shows a third equivalence class level selection output.

FIG. 6 shows an information output screen.

FIG. 7 shows a basic LETUS data entry output.

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating a LETUS connecting audio device users to a computer system.

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating a LETUS connecting Braille users to a computer system.

FIGS. 10a through 10j show a set of typical LETUS website user interface outputs.

Applicant: Charles C. Freeny, Jr.
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Abstract of the Disclosure

A terminal user system for controlling a personal computer or a kiosk. The terminal user system is provided with a control program providing interaction with a user in at least one format selected from the group consisting of a graphical user interface, an audio interface, and a braille interface. The control program includes a plurality of data entry outputs, a plurality of information outputs, a plurality of selection outputs, and a plurality of computer terminal controls.

The plurality of data entry outputs are selectively providable to the user for receiving data input from the user. The data entry outputs have a single data input pattern.

The plurality of information outputs are selectively providable to the user for outputting information to the user. The information outputs present information to the user in a single information output pattern.

The plurality of selection outputs are providable to the user. Each of the selection outputs have a plurality of choices that permit the user to select and run various selections selected from the group consisting of a web access program, an application program, another selection output, an information output and a data entry output. The choices on each of the selection outputs are presented to the user in a single selection pattern.

The plurality of computer terminal controls are associated with the choices on the selection outputs for allowing the user to navigate among

selected ones of the web access program, the application program, the data entry outputs, the information outputs and the selection outputs whereby the user can control the entire personal computer or kiosk.

In one preferred embodiment, the LETUS invention only uses the three types of outputs (selection outputs, data entry outputs, and information outputs) and a few control symbols and a few standard shapes along with a pattern recognition screen layout with all the icons connected to successfully lower equivalence class icons. The preferred embodiment selection outputs are equivalent information class icon patterns layered on top of each other by starting at the top of the equivalent class system and each "click or touch" drops to the next equivalence class level screen. Each of the lower selection outputs have an identical screen pattern (not necessarily screen identical) to the next higher screen level except for the class of selection choices.

The preferred system pattern has eight shapes equally distributed around the center shape with the center shape always being the same icon symbol "clicked or touched" at the next higher equivalence selection level to get to the lower level. Most all of the simple control symbols (analogous to the lights, trunk, hood, radio, etc control buttons on cars or traffic symbols on roadways) are distributed equally around the screen borders and except for the few standard "go to" control symbols, are always in the same border location for every screen. The advantage of using the same

standard in all three user languages (video, audio, and Braille) the conversion back and forth is greatly simplified and the conversion to different ethnic languages can be handled by automated standard word translators available today in operating systems such as Windows 2000 for most of the major countries. The preferred method for implementing the LETUS onto existing terminal devices such as desktops and portable computers is to use a server side MOSS browser that detects the existing device control system and either temporarily replaces the existing control system or directs the control system to display the LETUS patterns.

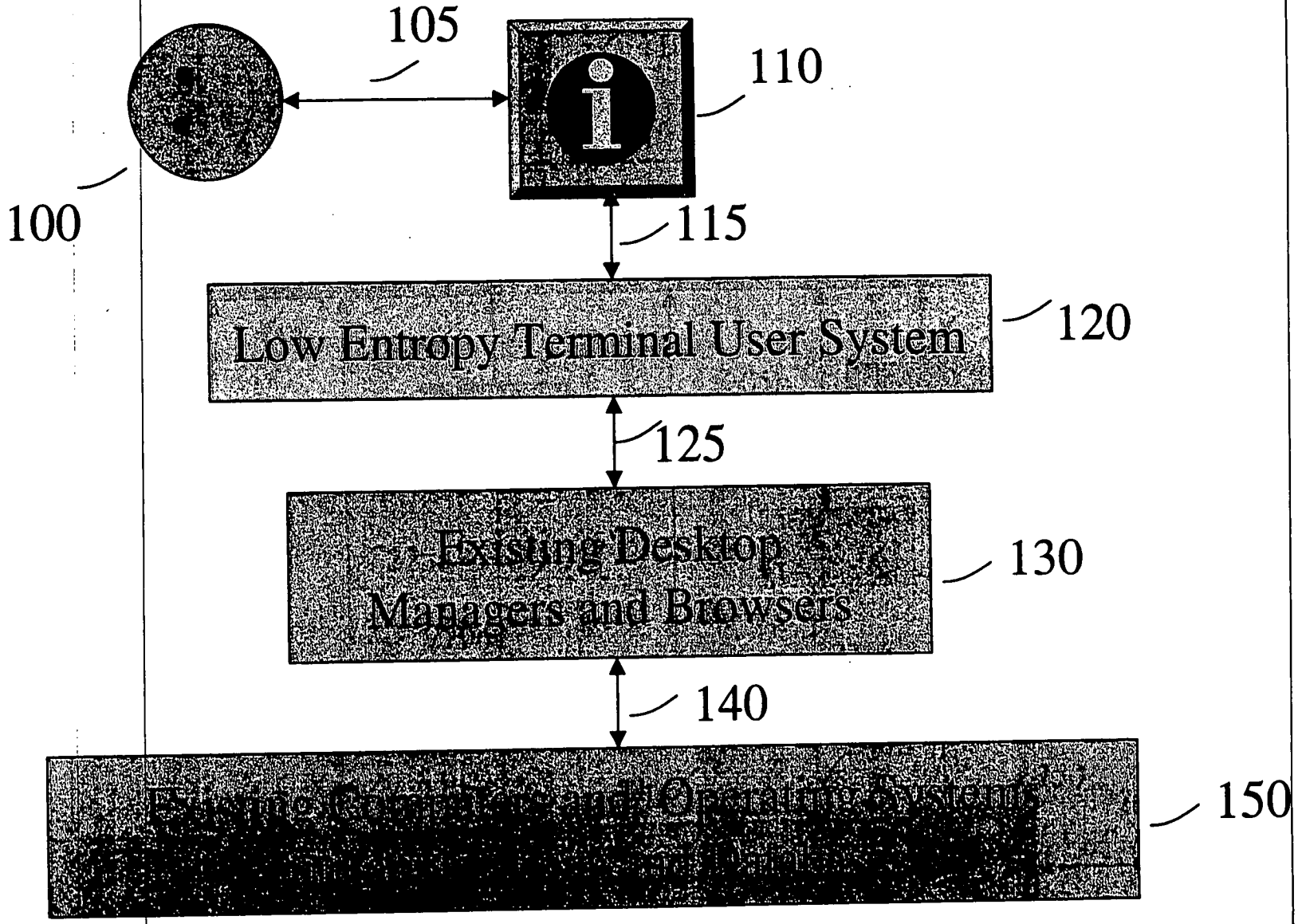

Figure 1 A LETUS connecting a user to a computer system

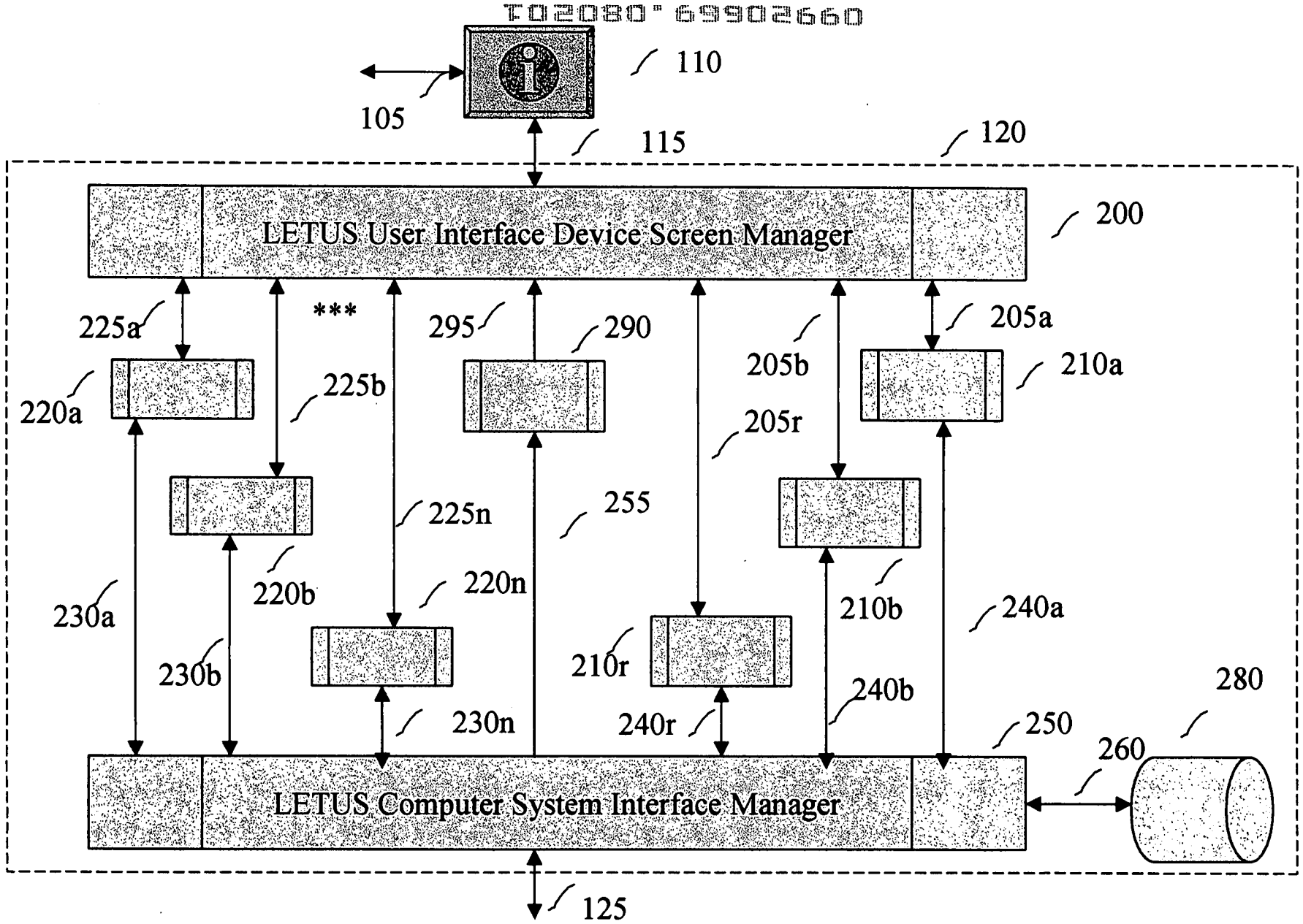

Figure 2 The LETUS program logic flow for the three type screens

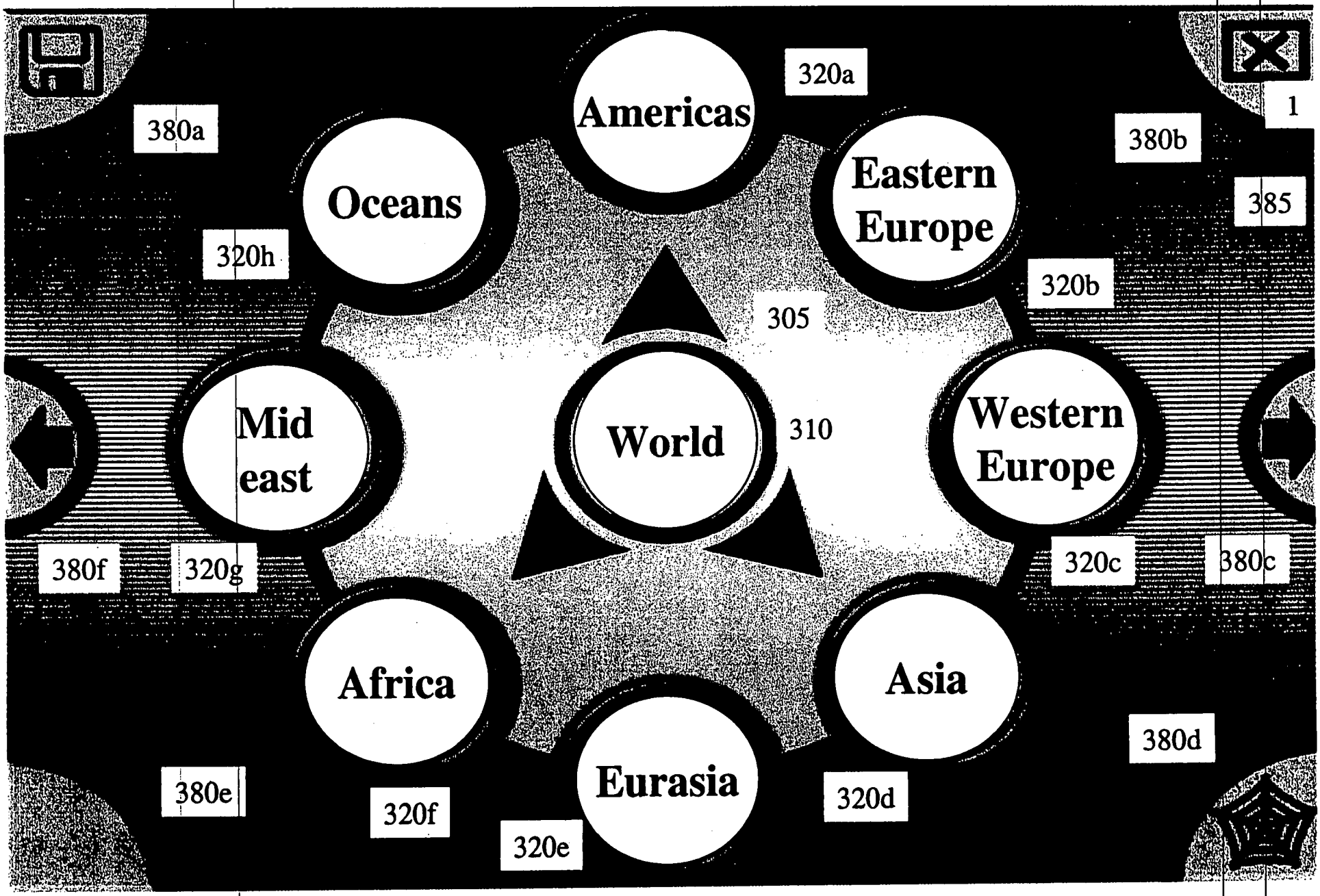

Figure 3 First Equivalence class level Selection Screen icon pattern and control symbols

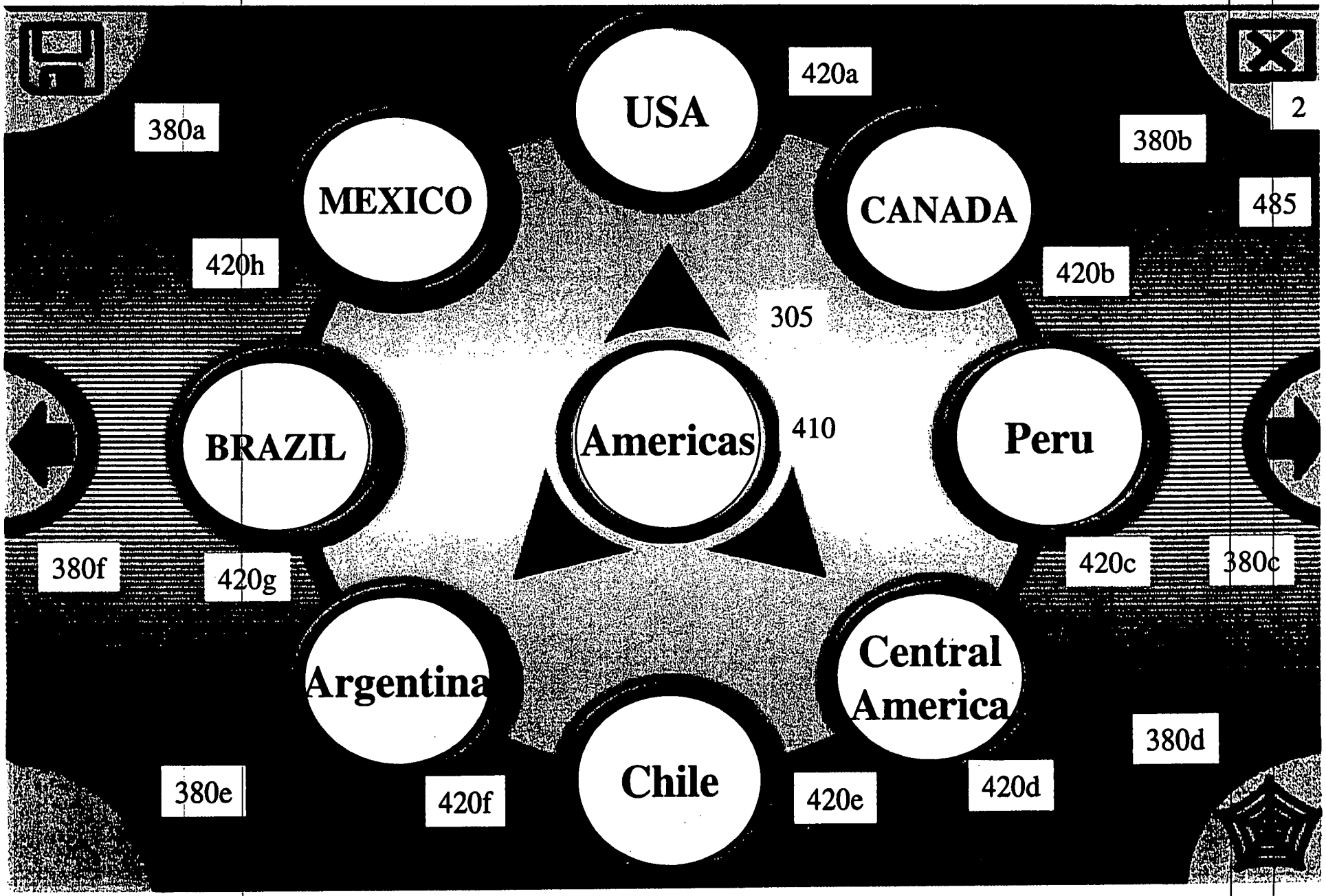

Figure 4 Second Equivalence class level Selection screen icon pattern and control symbols

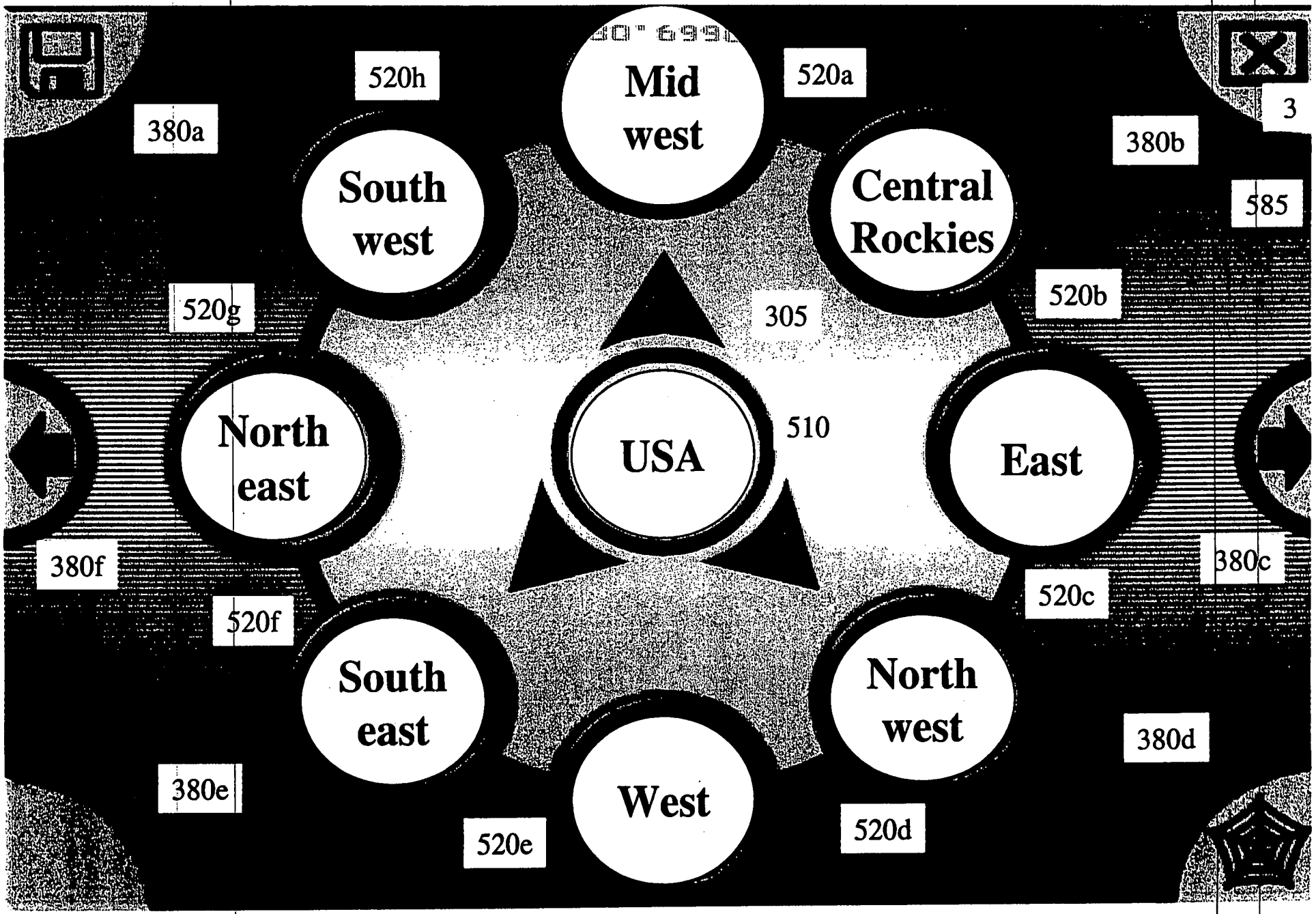

Figure 5 Third Equivalence class level Selection screen icon pattern and control symbols

MOSS internet-pc (Mi-pc) Beta Test Program 600

The Mi-pc beta test program is limited to those people sponsored by one of the US Moss Inc Generic Businesses (GB) or the Euro Moss Inc Generic Businesses or the China Moss Inc Generic Businesses licensed to do business in specified Fields of Use under an Automated Business Companies (ABC) Field of Use Licenses agreement. Parties wanting to be a beta tester can do so by contacting one of the GB's or by contacting MOSS Services Inc.(MSI) a Private Texas Corporation that supports all of the GB's and their customers on the MSI Server Farm. MSI is and engineering company dedicated to developing proprietary products from the IP owned by ABC and licensed to the GB's. These products provide the various GB's a competitive advantage such as the Omni park pass Inc (OPPI) Mi-oppi programs for Live Entertainment Facilities and the First Automatic Securities Trading (FAST) system developed for the GB's in each country obtaining a Trading Securities Service Field of Use License from ABC. To obtain more information about the beta test program or the companies mentioned above please

Click here 610

380a 380b 380c 380d 380e 380f 685 3

Figure 6 LETUS presentation screen pattern with control symbols

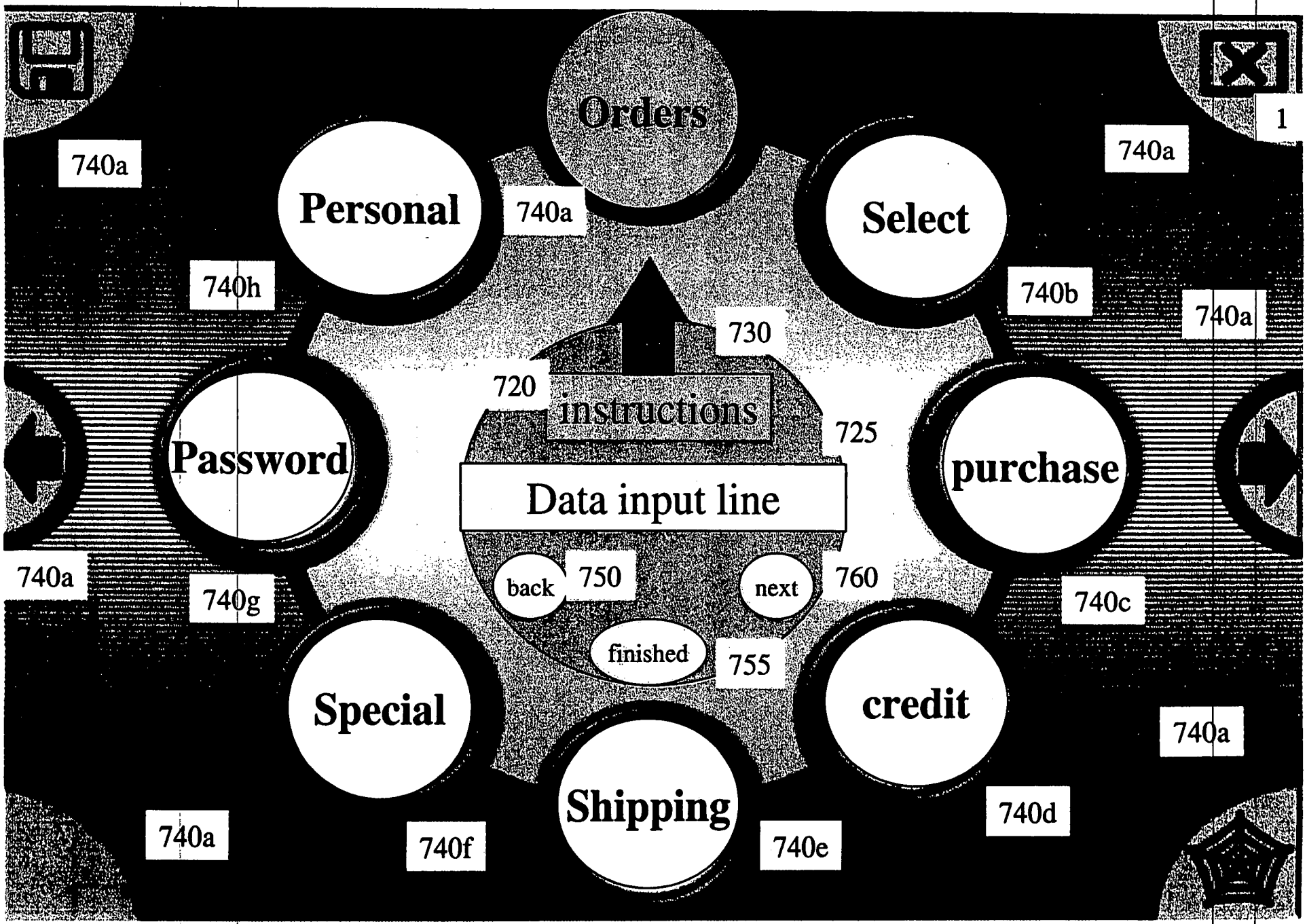

Figure 7 LETUS data entry screen patter with control sysmbols

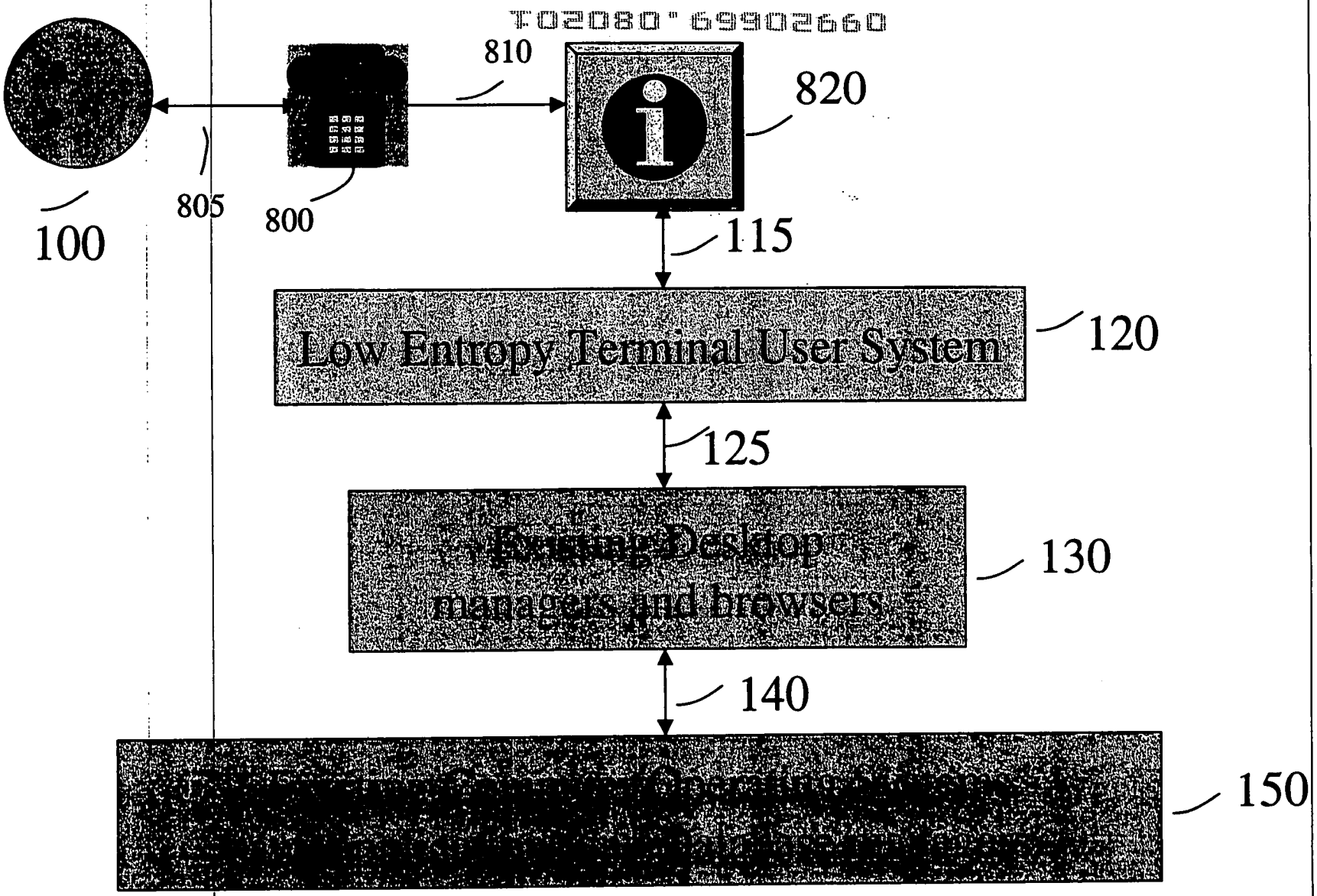

Figure 8 A LETUS connecting a Audio Device user to a computer system

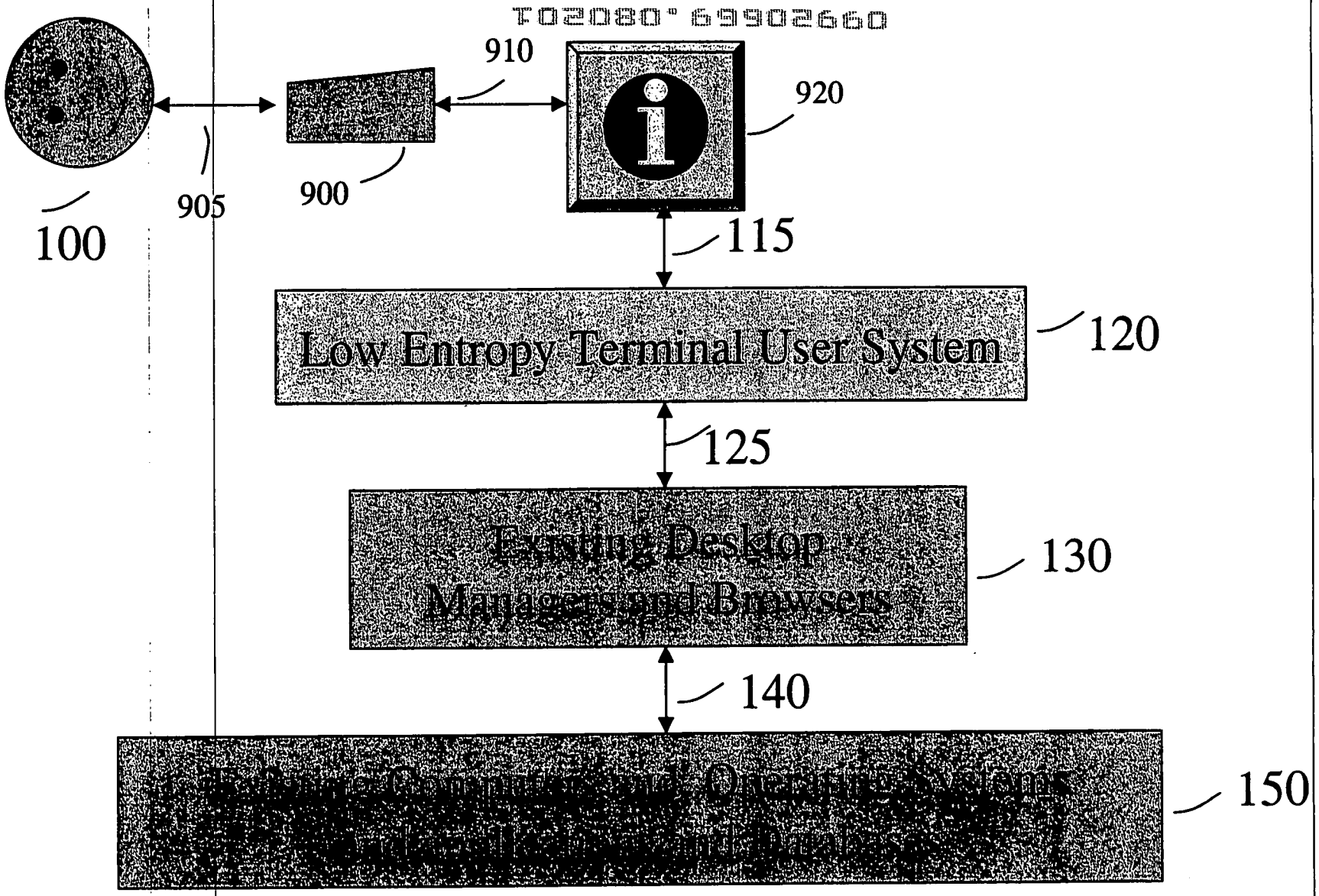

Figure 9 A LETUS connecting a Braille user to a computer system

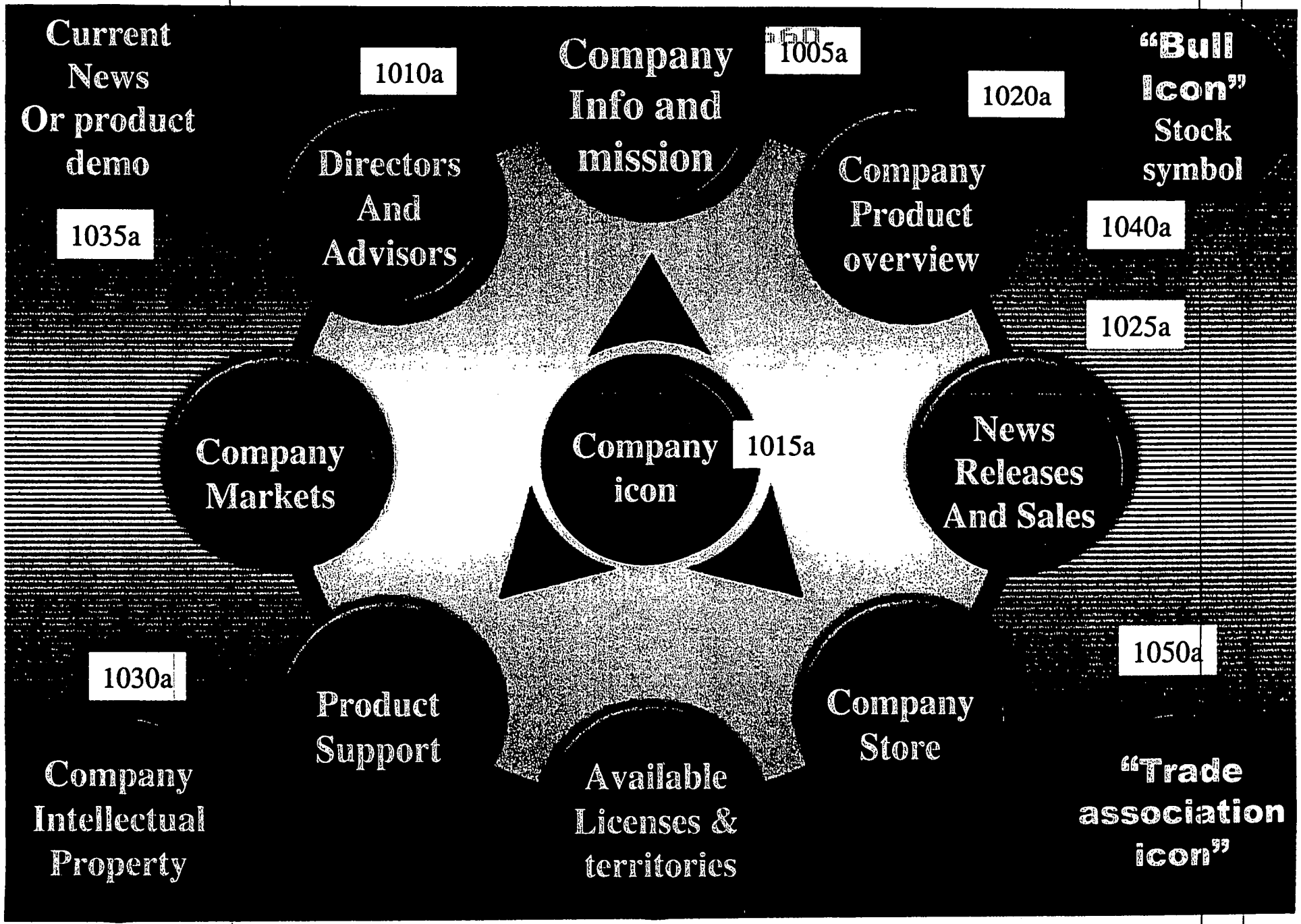

Figure10a LETUS Website Level 1 Information equivalence class control Icons

Company Official Name

"company slogan"

1005b

(Company Executive Summary of Business)

The Company Mission

The company mission is to **********

Company Mailing and E-mail Addresses

Figure10b LETUS Website Information Screen attached to level 1Company equivalence class control Icon

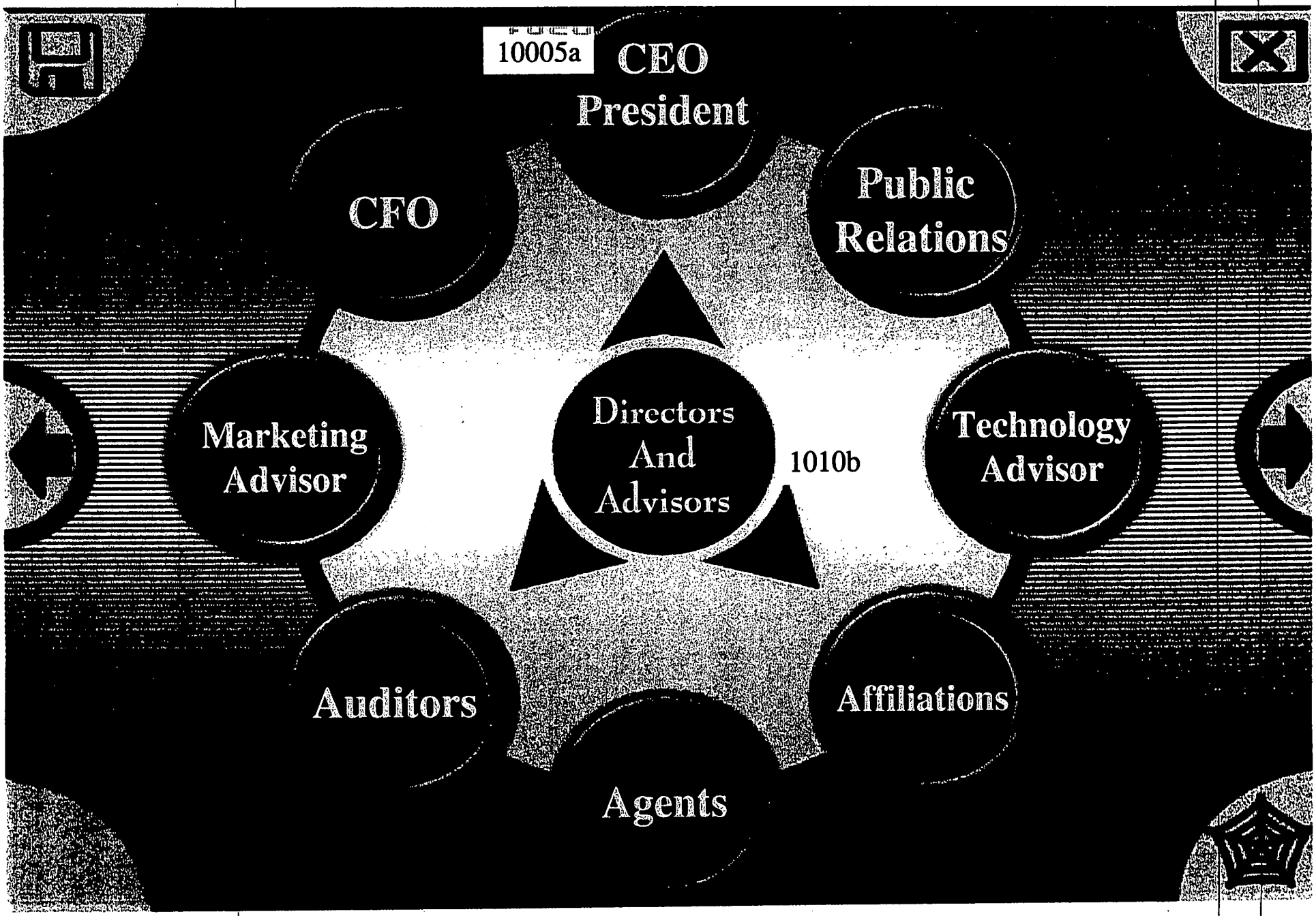

Figure10c LETUS Website Level 2 Management Information equivalence class control Icons

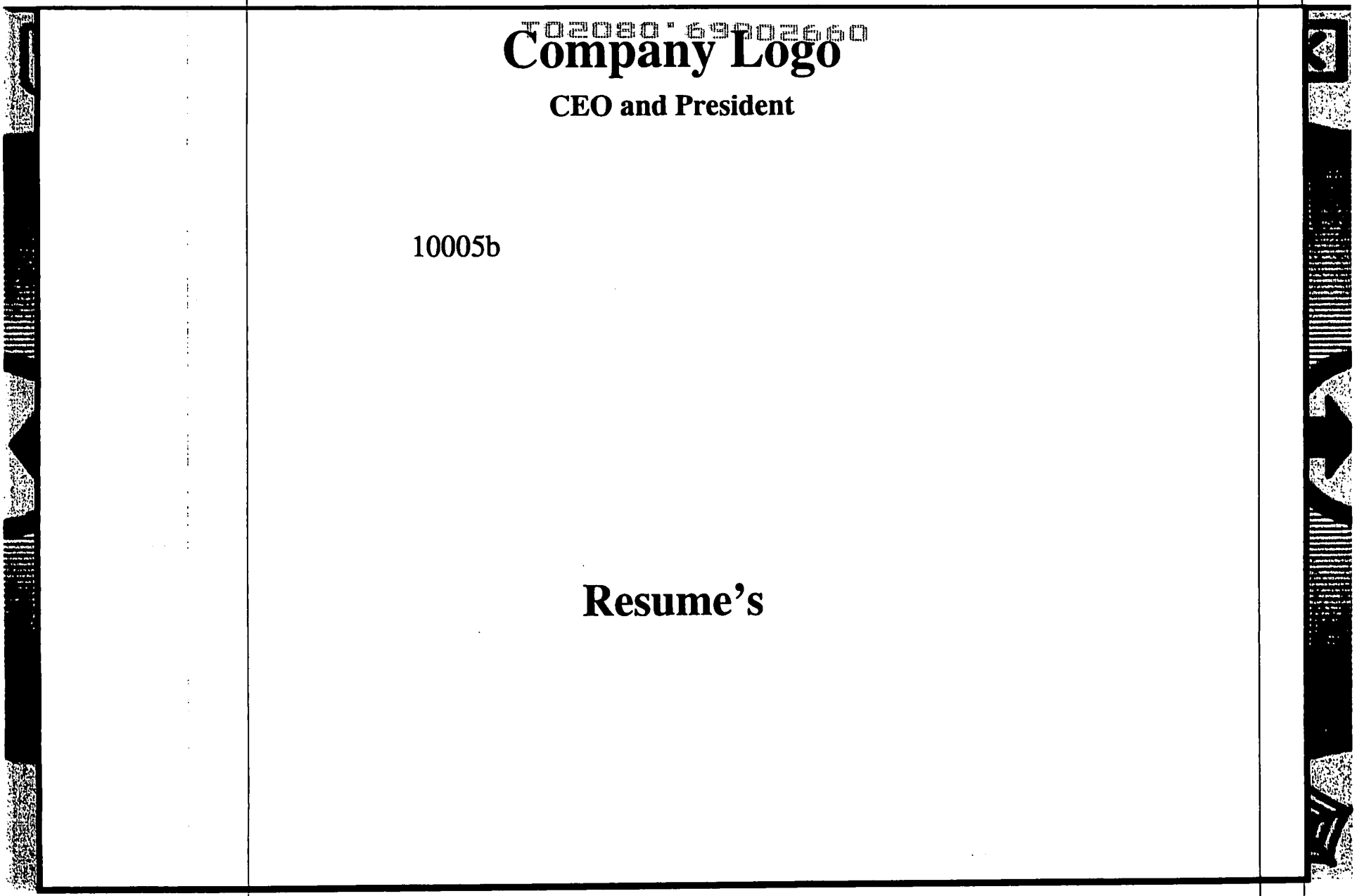

Figure 10d LETUS Website Information Screen attached to level 2 CEO equivalence class control Icon

Company Logo

1040b

"Company Slogan"

This page or program accessed when upper right icon clicked on front page

Current Stock information

Figure10e LETUS Website Information Screen attached to level 1 Stock equivalence class control Icon

Company Logo

1035b

"Company Slogan"

This page or program accessed when upper left icon clicked on front page

Current News Releases

Or the product Demo program is attached here

Figure 10f LETUS Website Information Screen attached to level 1 news equivalence class control Icon

Company Logo

"Company Slogan"

1030b

(This page accessed when lower left Icon clicked on front page)

Description of Licensed technology

Figure 10g LETUS Website Information Screen attached to level 1 Intellectual equivalence class control Icon

Company Logo

1050b

"Company Slogan"

(this page is accessed when lower right front page icon clicked)

Description of the Trade association, convention and when Company will be there and what booth etc

Figure10h LETUS Website Information Screen attached to level 1 Trade equivalence class control Icon

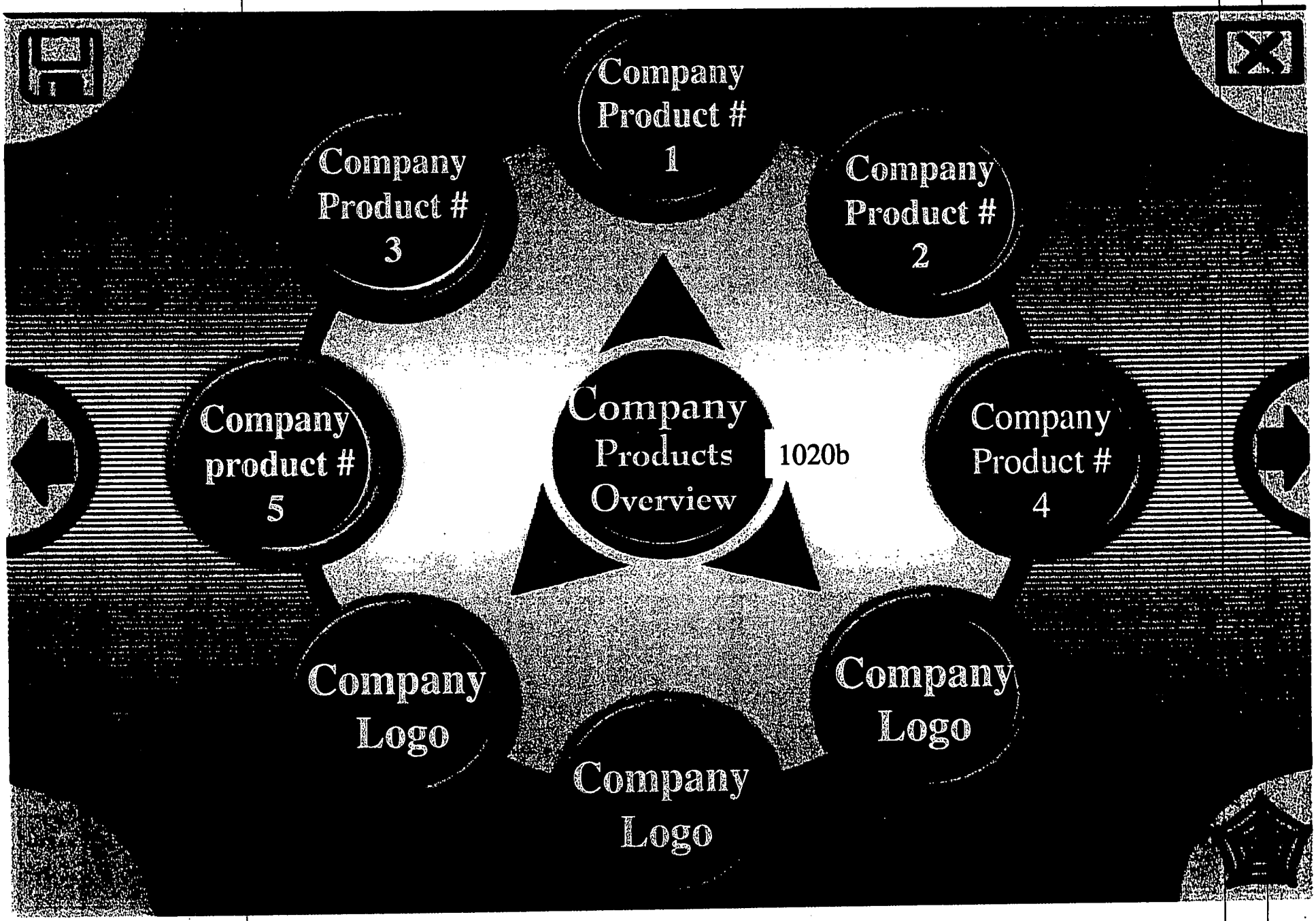

Figure 10i LETUS Website Level 2 Product Information equivalence class control Icons

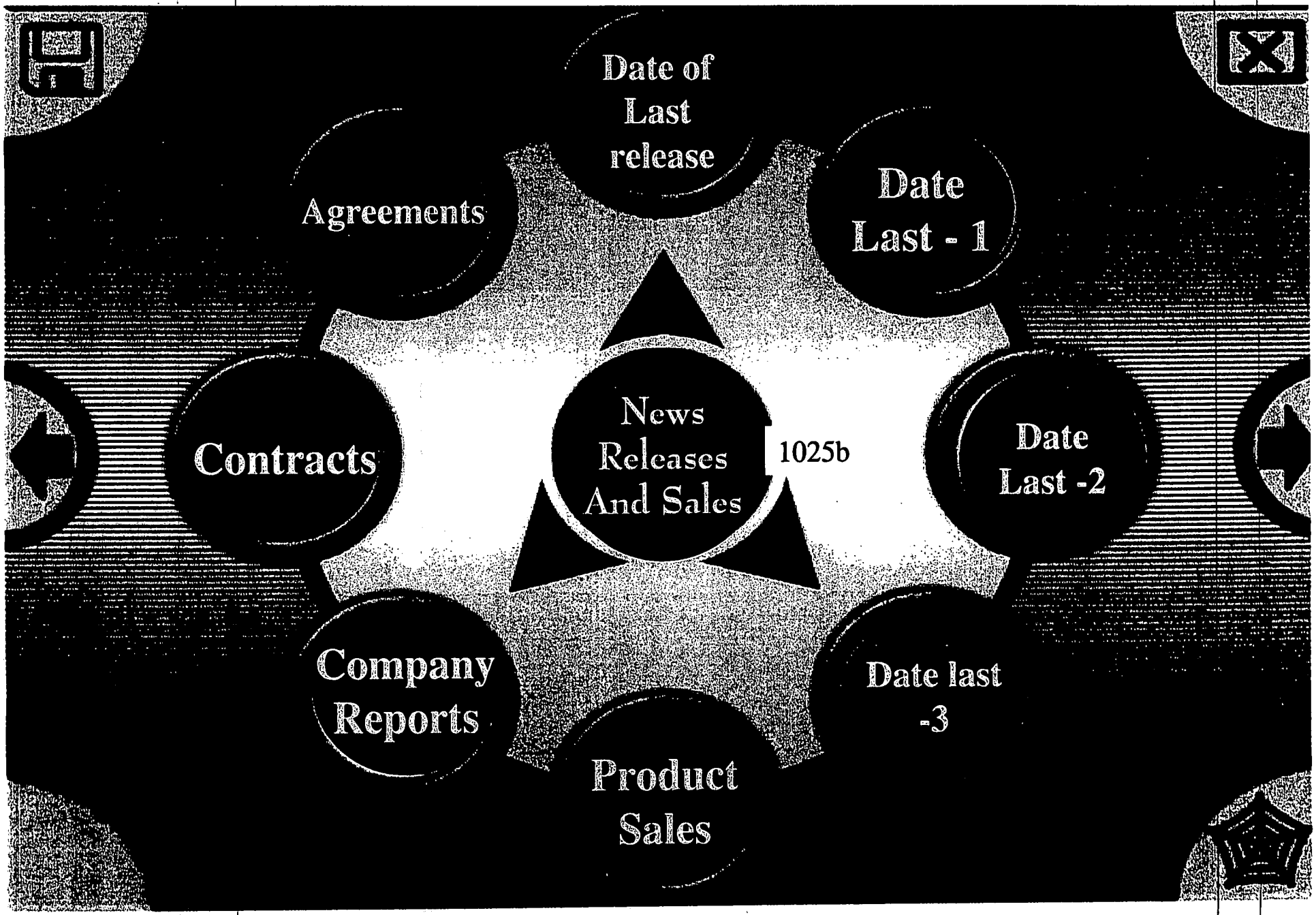

Figure 10j LETUS Website Level 2 News Information equivalence class control Icons